

31 B.C

At Rome Octavian had been consolidating his power. He was helped by the growing enmity of Rome with Anthony's intrigue with Cleopatra and he had himself appointed (31 B.C.) general against Anthony

63BC ^{31BC} — 14AD

AUGUSTUS

By birth he was known as GAIUS OCTAVIUS. After his adoption by Caesar as his son, he was called GAIUS CAESAR OCTAVIANUS, and by decree of the Senate - AUGUSTUS.

First Roman Emperor.

A great nephew of JULIUS CAESAR, he was adopted by him as his son and heir. His talents were of such a character that

and shortly turned off the
water. The trout were
massed and this was over in
less than a minute. The
water was cold to the touch.
The fisherman did not notice
a fish transmuted. However he did notice the
water turned to ice. He
then turned off the water.
However he had to add more
water to the tank to
keep the fish from freezing.
He then turned on the
water and the fish were
alive again.

31 BC

Soon after ACTIUM, Augustus reduced the number of legions to 28, most of which were stationed on the imperial frontiers.

After the Varus disaster, 8 of the remaining 25 legions were based along the Rhine, 7 along the Danube, and 4 in Syria.

The soldiers swore loyalty to him as Imperator (to Augustus) not to the senate,

at the plot. It was just a pile there
just some soil and pea.
People still had the plot in
hand, a lot soil, soil and
perhaps 1000 m², but the same old
house was there now, but the same old
house, but the same old house,
just the same old house.

31 BC

After the battle of ACTIUM, Herod proceeded
to cultivate Octavius's friendship. Convinced
of his loyalty Octavius returned JERICHO to
him and also gave him GADARA, HIPPOS,
SAMARIA, GAZA, ANTHEDON, JOPP^A and
STRATO's Tower (later Caesarea)

31 BC - 14 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

Roman Empire established
Octavianus was 1st Emperor
as Caesar Octavianus Augustus
31 BC - 14 A.D.

31 BC

2 Sept.

Antony & Cleopatra found themselves bottled up at Actium facing Octavian across the AMBRACIAN GULF. It was a bloody mess.

Cleopatra retreated with treasury intact.

Octavian was bound for Egypt & he wouldn't deal

Cleopatra stuffed a big mausoleum with treasure and locked herself

in with her serving maids.

Anthony desembowled himself, botched the job, had himself hoisted up the mastbaum & died in Cleo's arms.

Victorious Octavian marched into town. His henchmen tricked their way into the Queen, snatched away her dagger, taking her - and her treasure - prisoner.

She & her ladies killed themselves.

Octavian had her buried with Anthony. Then he trod down & killed Caeserion and annexed Egypt as his own personal colony.

Plutarch says the last was a rumor

31 BC

Herod the Great built the Antonia
fortress in the Hasmonean Baris site
at the N.W. corner of the Temple.

This must have been completed before
31 BC because Antony lost Actium
that date.

Paul was imprisoned there

2 SEPT 31 BC

Battle of ACTIUM

Gave Octavian undisputed mastery
of Roman Empire

(Actium was Western shore of Greece
mouth of Gulf of AMPHACIA)

Octavian had a larger battle
hardened fleet led by the outstanding
MARCUS AGRIPPA.

(He could have been Co emperor if
he wanted it)

cooperative & friendly field.
Although, friendly family
a few days later.

31 BC

After the Battle of Actium,
Anthony & Cleopatra set about
pacifying Egypt

31BC

1912 Dates J-BK

(68-30BC) CLEOPATRA VI in VII

Queen of Egypt and the most fascinating woman of all time. She was daughter of Ptolemy XII, AULETES. She succeeded to the throne in 51BC and shared the government with her younger brother, whom she afterward poisoned. She captivated Caesar and later Antony, Rome declared war on her and she and Antony were defeated in the sea

which occurred in 318.c. She first
met with a violent death, followed
by a period of comparative quiet.
The next year, however, a
series of violent convulsions
began, and she died in 321.c.
The cause of death was
a violent convulsion, followed
by a period of comparative quiet.
The next year, however, a
series of violent convulsions
began, and she died in 321.c.

Sept 2, 31 BC

At ACTIUM, Octavian and his general MARCUS VIPSANIUS AGrippa defeated Mark Antony and Cleopatra VII of Egypt, ending the Roman Civil War.

In the name of the republic Octavian declared war in 32 B.C. on Cleopatra to whom Antony was both husband and ally.

His army numbered 30 legions.

Antony blundered in allowing himself to be besieged on the Acteum peninsula.

in modern form
During the Roman & Byzantine
dynasties, copper demand increased
steeply, and this led to the
gradual shift in the focus of
mining activity away from the
silver-rich mines of the Andes
to the copper-rich mines of the
Andes and the Andean
Altiplano, such as the
Inca Empire and the
Spanish Empire.

Sept 2, 31 BC

1812 Dates J-BK

Moral Battle of Actium

Oktovian became master of the
Roman Empire by the defeat of
Mark Anthony and
Cleopatra.

on West
Coast of
Greece

Oktovian had 260 galleys
against 220 of mark Anthony's
and 60 of Cleopatra's. Cleopatra
became frightened, fled and
Anthony followed her, leaving his

Impost and export

63 ^{31 BC} - 31 BC

Mark Antony
Caesar's friend, & member of 2d
triumvirate. Defeated by
Octavius

31 BC

DURANT

From ACTIUM Octavian went to Athens; thence to Italy to quell a mutiny among his troops, who clamored for the plunder of Egypt; then to Asia to depose and punish Antony's adherents and raise new funds from the long-suffering cities; then to Alexandria (30 BC)

31 BC

Then, in the consulship of Caesar (octavian) and MESSALA CORVINUS, the decisive battle took place at Actium. The victory of the Caesarian party was a certainty long before the battle. On this side, commander and soldiers alike were full of valor and on the other was general disjection; on one side the rows were strong and sturdy, on the other side weakened by protraction; no man was deserting from Caesar to Antony, while from Antony to

comes down on the dead body

31 BC to AD 14

Grandnephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar, Augustus was Rome's first emperor. He ruled from 31 BC to AD 14 gradually slipping the Senate of power while posing his service to its republican traditions.

31 B.C.

When Octavian won the battle of ACTIUM, Herod who had supported each party in turn, managed to switch allegiance in time to be in the winning side.

Octavian not only confirmed Herod's position, he also returned to him lands which Antony had bestowed on Cleopatra.

31 BC → 25 BC

TIRIDATES II was king
of PARTHIA

31 BC

BATTLE OF ACTIUM

(Just north of Island of LEUCAS in West Coast of Greece at entrance to Ambracian Gulf)

Fighting for mastery of the Roman Empire, Anthony & Cleopatra pitted their fleets against Octavian and lost. Their defeat made Octavian (the future Caesar Augustus) sole ruler of the Mediterranean World.

40°N 20°E 与 20°S

Imperator Caesar, son of a god, triumvir
for the second time for the settlement
of the commonwealth, declares: I have
decided & decree that all veterans
be granted exemption from tribune . . .
(and other rights of veterans)

31BC - 476AD

Rome
Was time of the Empire

Byzantium extended till 1453ⁱⁿ
(the time of the Empire, when
it was captured)

31 BC

The victory of Octavian over Antony & Cleopatra by Octavian ended a period of civil war and brought Augustus (Octavian till 27 BC) supreme power in the Roman empire. He continued to respect the forms of the Republic, and of civilian rule, in fact presided over a military autocracy. There followed 2½ centuries of administrative stability, peace and prosperity.

31 BC

Battle of ACTIUM. (off Western coast of Greece). Octavian's fleet was victorious. Antony & Cleopatra later killed themselves. ^{also they have been killed by Augustus} Egypt became a Roman Province in 30 BC, and Octavian, the ruler of the whole Roman territory, thus ending the REPUBLIC. He established the IMPERIAL GOV'T and became the first Augustus of the Empire.

31 BC

Rule of Rome over Greece,
Rome admired its culture, and
devoured its lands winning the
last of Alexander's successor
kingdoms with the defeat of Anthony
and Cleopatra in 31 BC. Greece
"made a slave / of her savage subduer
and introduced her fine arts / To the
nestus of Rome." wrote the poet
Horace. Rome secured those arts

for a copy of course.

31 BC

Augustus was Consul 3rd time

31 BC — 476 AD.

EMPIRE

(Rome)

Extending into Mediæval
History

31 BC

Battle of Actium. Defeat of the land and sea forces of Mark Anthony (82 - Aug 30 BC) and Cleopatra (69 - 30 BC) by the force of OCTAVIAN (Augustus) (8 Sept. 23, 63 - Aug 19, 14 BC) under Agrippa in 31 BC.

31 BC

Octavian and Agrippa defeat
Anthony and Cleopatra III at
Actium

30 BC Egypt annexed by Rome

31 BC

In 1st cen A.D. Jewish historian Flavius Josephus wrote of the destructive earthquake of 31 BC in Judea (about 30,000 people perished in their houses)

31BC → 23AC

Augustus retained the Consulship
from 31BC until 23BC.

31BC

ACTIUM

Then OCTAVIUS & ANTONIUS set aside
LEPIDUS and divided the Roman world between
themselves. Soon each was plotting for the other's
shore. The East had fallen to Antonius. In Egypt
he became infatuated with CLEOPATRA until he lost
care even for his military form and sank into
sensual indolence, with only fitful gleams of his old
energy. MARRIED 37BC

Octavius was preparing to take advantage of
this condition, when a pretext was made ready

31 BC

Anthony was defeated by Octavian in
Naval battle of Actium. Octavian
then became effectively the sole ruler
of the Roman Empire.